

THE WEATHER.

Arizona—Fair in the south, snow and rain in north Wednesday; Thursday fair.

THE ARIZONA REPUBLICAN

THE REPUBLICAN.
Fair, Candid, Straight-
forward—A newspaper for
all the people.

TWENTY-SECOND YEAR

12 PAGES.

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12 PAGES

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NOT A SINGLE
STATUTE HAS
BEEN PASSED

Two Whole Days Have Elapsed and the Legislature Has Not Yet Done a Blessed Thing at the Lawmaking Job

NAMES ATTACHES
AND THAT'S ALL

House Gets Into Curious Tangle Trying to Pass a Resolution and Finally it is Compelled to Give it Up

Though a liberal helping of the choice working hours of the forenoon was placed at the disposal of the house of representatives yesterday morning, and the lion's share of the afternoon was appropriated by both houses of the legislature, not a great deal was accomplished. Two whole days have passed, and the pages of the new state's statute book are yet unsullied, but this record will not be maintained a great while. When the gentlemen got good and ready to jab their pens into their ink-pots, vicariously, of course, through the medium of a typist, the policies that will be promulgated and the great thoughts that will be "thunk" for future generations to cogitate over, will doubtless be most amazing to these same generations. The present generation will not be so greatly agitated, for it has been prepared.

About all that was accomplished yesterday was the appointment of the attaches in both houses, the decision of the house to worry along with "23" standing committees (though why that mystic number should be chosen does not appear), and the determination of the senate to have 24 committees. These committees have not been appointed yet, save and except the rules committees.

Judge McCullom of Globe, selected for secretary of the senate, arrived and was placed behind the big table. Temporary Secretary Howe giving way gleefully, though he kindly remained through the day to assist the judge.

It is rather expected that the committees in the senate, and perhaps in both houses, will be named today, after which the introduction of bills and their reference to committees will proceed. No one has yet flashed any bills in public, but it is suspected that the gentlemen all have their pockets full of them. But if they are pet measures all they can hope for just now is to get into committee, for the administration will have a lot of emergency measures for the legislature to consider before it gets too deeply absorbed in matters of policy and statecraft.

The crudeness with which business is now transacted, especially in the house, will give place to greater formality once the committee on rules makes its report. Many of the gentlemen have had but limited experience in parliamentary practice, and they have little now to go by. Also, there is nothing at stake but the appearance of things, so as long as they do what they want to do, it makes but little difference how they do it.

In truth there was more to do yesterday outside the session than within it; for while it was not apparent to the public, there was all the usual milling around in dividing the patronage and in landing places on important committees. This will be better seen when the committees are appointed.

The house convened in the morning, a half hour later than scheduled, accomplished nothing and took a recess until 1 o'clock. Both bodies met in the afternoon, but the attendance of visitors was small and the proceedings were of but little interest to any save the members and the applicants at the pie counter.

Both houses on adjournment threatened to meet again today at 1 o'clock.

The senate convened at 1 o'clock with the usual routine of roll call, prayer and the reading of the minutes. Judge McCullom of Globe who had been designated by the caucus as the secretary of the senate arrived the night before and was in his seat at the opening, though he was assisted during the day by Mr. Howe who had served as secretary temporarily. Mr. Howe it should be explained was never a candidate before the caucus or the legislature for anything and merely served for Judge McCullom pending his arrival. Late yesterday at the conclusion of his work the senate gave him a sincere word of thanks.

C. B. Wood offered a resolution that a committee on rules be appointed, consisting of three members, the president being chairman of the committee. The resolution was adopted and later Mr. Wood and Mr. Worley were named as the associate members of the committee.

C. B. Wood presented the following (Continued on Page 2.)

BEVERIDGE, OF
INDIANA, HAS
ENTERED RING

He's the Man Who Said That Arizonans Are Not Fitted for Self Government

NATURALLY IS
FOR ROOSEVELT

Man From Indiana Makes Bitter Attack on Mr. Taft and Lauds Ex-President

[Associated Press Dispatch]

CHICAGO, March 19.—Excoriation of President Taft, with praise of Roosevelt as the "iron man" whom the "money interests feared," were included in an address by ex-Senator Beveridge before a Roosevelt mass meeting today. Beveridge scored the Sherman law as obsolete and inapplicable to present conditions, nullified by supreme court decisions. In this connection he criticized President Taft for failure to "keep the party pledge that the old time law be reestablished." "What the people need for a head to their government is a good, strong man," he said. "Big business has strong men at its head. The president should be able to make these strong men realize they are under, not above, the government for the whole people."

"High cost of living is the people's greatest and most just complaint. Over-capitalization is the cause. This cannot be corrected under the old Sherman law as has been seen by what has been done by Taft's corporation lawyer attorney-general."

"What good does it do the ordinary citizen to read about a lawsuit against the oil trust in the morning and have the oil price raised at night? or what good to hear of an attack on the tobacco trust and find we must pay more for the same short-weight package of tobacco?"

"Third term bogies are not arising from the old fear of kings."

"The party owes no debt of gratitude to Taft," he concluded, "since he has held office for thirty years."

WOOL COMES NEXT.

Democrats Are Getting Ready For Real Struggle of Session.

[Associated Press Dispatch]

WASHINGTON, March 19.—With free sugar and the excise tax out of the way the democrats of the ways and means committee now feel free to tackle the raw wool schedule again. Wool is considered the knottiest problem they have to deal with in this congress. The committee will begin work with free raw wool sentiment strong. Underwood is known to be opposed to free wool, as he declares the revenue lost by free raw wool would be about twenty-one millions, nor can it be made up by a tax on raw rubber and silk.

TAFT MEN BOLT.

Walk Out of Convention Held at Poplar Bluffs, Missouri.

[Associated Press Dispatch]

POPLAR BLUFFS, March 19.—Taft delegates bolted the Fourteenth Missouri district convention today, leaving the Roosevelt forces in command. Both factions named delegates to Chicago. The Roosevelt men had a clear majority in the convention.

COMMONS WILL PASS
MINIMUM WAGE BILL

Measure Has Already Been Introduced in Lower House of British Parliament.

[Associated Press Dispatch]

LONDON, March 19.—The minimum wage bill, designed to put an end to the strike, passed the first reading in the house of commons tonight. The bill is backed by Asquith and others high in the government. It consists of six clauses. As outlined by the premier, the bill provides a "reasonable minimum wage for miners and safeguards for owners, these to be arranged in district boards. The minimum to be paid from the resumption of work." An important clause provides that if within a fortnight any district lacks a recognized district board, the board of trade may appoint such. It contains no penal provisions on either side. Workmen paid less than the minimum will be able to recover in the courts. Labor leaders will support the bill.

STEEL CORPORATION
MAKES BAD SHOWING

Salaries, Wages, Profits, and Surplus Showing a Falling Off From the Preceding Year.

[Associated Press Dispatch]

NEW YORK, March 19.—The full report of the United States Steel company, issued today, shows a decrease of \$36,749,288 in earnings and a decrease of \$22,271,790 in the net income from last year. The total undivided surplus, exclusive of profits of subsidiaries, is \$123,481,185, against \$164,143,157 for the previous year. The surplus net income is \$4,665,494, which is a decrease of \$32,106,888. The balance of the surplus for the year shows a shrinkage of \$6,196,888. No money was set aside during the year for betterments. The average number of employees is 196,888 against 218,435 in 1918. Total salaries and wages are \$161,419,921, compared with \$171,955,139 in 1918. The volume of business done by all subsidiaries for the year was \$615,148,829 against \$792,961,424 the previous year.

HERE'S THE TICKET.

Wilson and Wiley Are Proposed By Representative Burleson.

[Associated Press Dispatch]

WASHINGTON, March 19.—"Pure Democracy and Pure Food" is the slogan worked up by Representative Burleson of Texas today, in proposing as a democratic presidential ticket the following: President, Woodrow Wilson; vice president, Harvey W. Wiley, the pure food champion. Wilson headquarters made much of the suggestion.

HE IS INDICTED.

[Special Correspondence]

CHICAGO, March 19.—Two indictments were returned against Ottoman Zar Adusht, the Hanishi leader and founder Mazdaznan sun worshippers, by the federal grand jury today, for sending obscene literature from one state to another by express.

EXCISE BILL
PASSES HOUSE

Leader Underwood's Measure Gets the Solid Support of Democrats and Eighty of the Republican Members

[Associated Press Dispatch]

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The democratic excise bill, virtually a tax on everyone's income when more than five thousand dollars a year, passed the house today 256 to 49. The democrats voted solidly for the bill and carried eighty republican votes with them. Forty regular republicans voted against the bill. The bill now goes to the senate, where its fate is a guess. Many senators have said if they found the measure would tax all the classes of people alike, they would support it. Democratic senators, with few exceptions, expect aid from progressive republicans. The republican leaders are depending on the president's veto to check the revenue revision bills from the house. The excise bill, though primarily intended to produce revenue, is also expected to be one of the offsets to the general pension legislation, which seems sure to be enacted. Leader Underwood held his majority intact through the passage of the bill. Not one democrat voted against the measure, which was passed exactly as framed.

LETTERS ARE READ.

[Associated Press Dispatch]

NEW YORK, March 19.—Letter after letter was read in the district court by Attorney Wise in the sugar trust suit today to show that a loan to Adolph Segal by Havemeyer was used as a club against a dangerous rival by the sugar trust and that by it the "trust" finally got the Pennsylvania refinery into its hands.

BADING NOMINATED.

Independent Will Run Against Socialist for Control of Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, March 19.—Dr. G. A. Bading was today nominated at the primary election for mayor on the non-partisan ticket over Congressman W. J. Cary, by a plurality estimated at ten thousand. Bading will oppose Mayor Seidel, socialist, in the mayoralty contest April 2nd.

FAMILY HOME.

Roosevelt Meets Wife and Daughter at New York Pier.

[Associated Press Dispatch]

NEW YORK, March 19.—Roosevelt interrupted his office duties today to meet an incoming liner bringing Mrs. Roosevelt and Ethel Roosevelt who have been cruising in Caribbean waters. F. J. Heney called on the colonel today.

HONEY-FUGGLE
WILL NOT DO
SAYS MR. TAFT

President Declares People Are Not Willing to Give Up Their Constitution

ALL HE WANTS
IS SQUARE DEAL

Chief Executive, in No Uncertain Language, Pays Respects to Progressives

[Associated Press Dispatch]

BOSTON, Mass., March 19.—"All the administration can do is square deal," said President Taft, speaking tonight on the steps of the Concord, N. H., statehouse, near the close of a two days' New England visit. During his stay in Boston and New Hampshire the president spoke to twenty audiences, stating definitely his attitude on the tariff, his reasons for opposing the recall of judges and judicial decisions, and his continued hope of ultimate arbitration. His speech-making activities today took him to Nashua, Manchester and Concord. Some of his most emphatic remarks on "progressive" measures were delivered from the portico of the state capitol, with Governor Ross, one of Col. Roosevelt's confident supporters, as a respectful listener. Southern New Hampshire people seemed eager to see and to hear the president. Railroad square, Nashua, was filled with mill hands of many nationalities.

"Progressive" as "progressive" does" was one epigram the president gave his hearers. He also gave a concise outline of his idea for the adoption of the principles of the recall of judges.

"Adopt such a measure," said he, "and you will have a government of special instances. You would have a constitution that is to be applied one time and not another. That, my friends, is nothing but government of special instances that have no uniformity of law and a constitution, and is the most tyrannical form of government you can have."

"This question of change in the judiciary means that we may recall judges we do not like if they happen to decide against us; or if they happen to decide a question one way we may submit to popular election and decide if the court decided right or not."

"I am in favor of the people, but I don't think the people are charged with the same knowledge of the law as are the courts."

"I believe in popular government; but I believe in popular government ordered by a constitution and by the law. You give up the independent judiciary and you might as well give up your constitution. I know enough about the common sense of the American people to know that they will never give up their constitution and are not going to be honey-fuggled out of it by being told they are competent to interpret intricate questions of constitutional law just as well or better than judges."

President Taft left at 8 o'clock for Washington.

MINING PROMOTER ON
TRIAL FOR SWINDLING

Victor Weil Was Placed on Trial in the United States Court Yesterday.

[Associated Press Dispatch]

BOSTON, March 19.—Victor N. Weil was today placed on trial in the United States district court on an indictment charging fraudulent use of the mails in promoting mining companies in Nevada and Massachusetts. Weil is president of the Inter-trust Security company. He was arrested in January of this year. In the opening address Federal Prosecutor Sullivan said the government will show the company sold more than sixty nine thousand dollars' worth of shares of the Goldfield-Boston Consolidated, which had three claims near Goldfield. He said no development work or other necessary assessment work was done in 1907 or 1908, the years when the government asserted Weil committed the fraud, representing through letters and advertisements that the mines were being developed.

GOING HOME.

Children of Strikers Will be Returned to Lawrence Sunday.

[Associated Press Dispatch]

LAWRENCE, March 19.—Children of textile strikers sent to New York, Philadelphia and other places to be cared for during the strike will be brought back Sunday, March 21, for a general welcoming demonstration. The date was fixed tonight.

CAVALRY SOLDIERS
ACCUSED OF CRIME

Chauffeur Alleges He Was Beaten and Robbed by Men Belonging to Fourth Regiment.

[Associated Press Dispatch]

DOUGLAS, March 19.—E. D. Lucas, a chauffeur, reported to the authorities today that he had been beaten and robbed last night by two United States cavalrymen who engaged him to drive them to Bisbee. When they started on their journey they gashed his head in beating with a revolver, bound, gagged, and robbed him of \$15, then left him by the roadside and proceeded in his machine, he reported.

He managed to free himself and walked back here today. He named Trooper Davenport and Private Foster, both of troop F, Fourth United States cavalry, as his assailants. Both soldiers have been captured at Hereford and will be brought back here.

MADE THREATS.

Report Reaches Rome That Anarchist is Busy in Switzerland.

[Associated Press Dispatch]

ROME, March 19.—Reports that a Swiss anarchist threatened to make an attempt against the lives of the German and Italian monarchs during the approaching visit of Emperor William at Venice, have caused extraordinary measures to be taken along the Italian frontier to ascertain the identity of the suspected individuals.

CRUISERS ARRIVE.

Bodies of Maine Victims Have Been Received at Norfolk.

[Associated Press Dispatch]

NOBOLK, Va., March 19.—The cruisers North Carolina and Birmingham arrived here today with the bodies of the sailors taken from the interior of the Maine. They will be taken to Washington where the burial will be at Arlington cemetery.

OROZCO TAKES
ANOTHER TOWN

Garrison is Speedily Turned Over to the Rebels When Commander Hears an Attack is About to Be Made

[Associated Press Dispatch]

CHIHUAHUA, March 19.—Gen. Jose de la Luz Soto, commanding 500 rurales garrisoning the city of Parral, telegraphed Orozco today that he and his men would join the revolution. The decision came speedily after Orozco had hinted at attacking him. Felipe Carranza, the new revolutionary governor of the state of Chihuahua, has drafted a bill to be urged before the legislature to issue state bonds for a loan of \$600,000 gold for the revolutionary army. A local bank is said to have agreed to furnish the money if the bonds are issued legally.

MEXICO CITY, March 19.—Emiliano Zapata, having been driven out of the state of Morelos, has transferred his activities to the state of Puebla, where, at Petatecingo, the so-called provisional capital, he proclaimed Jesus Morales (alias Tuerco, or The One-Eyed) governor. Enfeno, a brother of Zapata, with 600 men, yesterday captured two towns. Jesus Morales is a native of the state of Puebla and its most notorious bandit. The railroad is open to traffic from here to Torreon. Conditions near that city are reported greatly improved.

CHIHUAHUA, March 19.—A railroad man who returned from a point below Jimenez today, reported that a force of federals, moving north from Torreon, has reached Bermejillo. The rebel outposts withdrew to Gen. Salazar's base at Jimenez.

TORREON, March 19.—The advance guard of the federal army under General Telles, which has started a movement northward for a battle with Orozco, reached Bermejillo today. It included detachments of three branches of the service and carries a large quantity of ammunition and provisions. The advance guard of the rebels is reported to have reached Escalon.

DATE IS SET.

CAMBRIDGE, March 19.—The annual Harvard-Yale varsity race on the Thames river will be rowed Friday, June 21.

THREE PLAYERS SOLD.

[Associated Press Dispatch]

MARLIN, March 19.—Manager McGraw of the New York Nationals has announced that Outfielder Harry Devore has been sold to Galveston and Outfielder Jacobson and Infielder Gardell to Mobile.

NOISY NIMROD
MAKES ATTACK
ON PRESIDENT

In Veiled Assault Roosevelt Accuses Mr. Taft of Having Played Double

IT'S ALL ABOUT
PRIMARY LAWS

Attempt is Made to Discredit Statement Contained in Taft's Boston Speech

[Associated Press Dispatch]

NEW YORK, March 19.—Roosevelt today issued a statement in which he discussed President Taft's speech at Boston yesterday, in which he said: "I am exceedingly glad the president favors the presidential primary. If his campaign managers sincerely will back him in the proposition, he will be able at once to get the presidential preferential primary in Michigan, Illinois, Maryland, the District of Columbia, and New York. President Taft is reported as saying at Boston yesterday that voluntary primary laws are the only way in which to express their wishes when their legislatures deny them any other opportunity to do so, is worse than nothing. But the president continued to say he favored the preferential primary for the presidency. On the fifth of this month Matthew Hale of Boston acted in behalf of the Massachusetts progressive republicans, who were making a desperate fight for the passage of a presidential preference primary bill, wired the president at the white house, asking him for his moral support in securing the passage of the Massachusetts bill. Mr. Hale referred specifically to the fact that the president's amendments in Massachusetts were using every means to defeat the passage of the bill. On the sixth of March the president's secretary, Mr. Hilges, wrote Mr. Hale a brief note saying his message was received, and by direction Mr. Taft had been referred to his campaign manager, Congressman McKinley, who at the time was doing all he could to defeat a similar measure in Illinois. Nothing further was heard from the president or his campaign manager, Mr. McKinley, by Mr. Hale or by anyone else in Massachusetts, so far as I know, no moral aid, comfort, or support was given by the president or his managers to men in Massachusetts who were making the most desperate fight to overcome the efforts of the president's supporters in that state to defeat the bill. However, public opinion was aroused, the bill went through, and I am exceedingly glad that the president, now nearly a week after the bill became a law—should say as he did that he favors and welcomes it. I earnestly hope the president and his supporters in other states, will support such legislation before it passes, not after it passes."

In conclusion, Roosevelt goes into details of the alleged activities of the Taft leaders in Maryland, Michigan, Ohio and Illinois to defeat the pending primary legislation. Also he quoted a letter by Republican Chairman Harris of Oklahoma, promising a postmaster a reappointment if he brought a Taft delegation to the state and district conventions. He said the New York legislature is under control of the Taft leaders, and if the president's supporters are in good faith, it will immediately pass a primary law.

With these figures as a basis J. S. Bass, manager of the Roosevelt campaign, issued a statement saying the returns indicated the republicans were for Roosevelt two to one, but all democrats voted for LaFollette. He would not concede LaFollette's victory, saying Roosevelt would win by a close margin. Leaders at LaFollette headquarters issued a statement which declared LaFollette had defeated Roosevelt by twenty thousand votes.

"The farmers ground Taft and Roosevelt into the ground and gave the state into your hands," wired LaFollette leaders to the senator. The heart of the cattle country, counted as a Roosevelt stronghold, gave a majority to LaFollette. Complete returns from 165 precincts gave LaFollette almost a two to one lead.

CHICAGO, March 19.—"That's better even than I expected," said Senator LaFollette on his arrival tonight from Devil's Lake, N. D., when he heard early returns from the primary. "I am glad to see the so-called 'country' returned the results it did. My friends in that state can't be fooled with mere talk; North Dakota can't be shaken from the progressive trend."

"So Mr. Bass said Roosevelt suffered because the democrats prevented the people from expressing their desires, did he? In many of these precincts there are not many democrats. I suppose they will have the cows voting for me next, to over-ride the will of the people. That's about as good an explanation as any other and as likely."

"I will say now only what I said all along, that the people are considering the principles of this contest. They are ignorant of all else. Consider men only who by their past and present actions may be expected with the most reasons to carry out progressive ideas."

"I never have been president and hence had no opportunity to handle the growing trend of the big interests toward ignoring absolutely any consideration for the rights of the people. In voting have had to consider the only way to do in lesser fields of opportunity."

"But there are those who have been president who have had more opportunity. Indeed there are two of them who were on the ballots in North Dakota. May I say, with pardonable satisfaction, that the result, as shown in these reports, then, are very encouraging to one making a fight for better things? I guess I don't need to say anything more."

FARGO, N. D., March 19.—Complete returns from fifty-eight precincts in various sections of the state gave LaFollette 2932, Roosevelt 1782, and Taft 112. The Roosevelt leaders concede the city of Grand Forks to LaFollette by 800 and Devil's Lake also by 2 to 1.

FARGO, March 19.—According to early figures from all parts of the state, LaFollette today ran far ahead of Roosevelt in the North Dakota primary.

NORTH DAKOTA
REJECTS THE
ROUGH RIDER

Roosevelt Gets an Awful Drubbing at the Hands of Senator Bob LaFollette

TAFT MEN TOOK
BUT LITTLE PART

Man From Oyster Bay is Buried Under Avalanche of Votes in First Primary

[Associated Press Dispatch]

FARGO, March 19.—Late tonight Frank Talbot, chairman of the republican state committee, and John F. Bass of Chicago, manager of the Roosevelt campaign in this state notified Senator Dixon of Washington their opinion that Senator LaFollette had carried the North Dakota primary. Neither made a prediction of the plurality. Going over the figures of eight-een of the forty-nine counties of the state, the Roosevelt men conceded ten of them to LaFollette outright, listed two others as about even, and claimed six for their candidate. With these figures as a basis it was decided there were not enough Roosevelt votes on the western slope to balance the heavy poll of LaFollette in the eastern portion of the state. With Grand Forks, Valley City, Devil's Lake, Minot, and other large cities listed for the Wisconsin senator it seemed his plurality will be large. Taft did not figure prominently in the contest, as the president's supporters generally stayed away from the polls.

Because of difficulty in securing accurate and complete returns from many isolated quarters of the state, it is doubtful if the total vote from the eighteen hundred precincts of the state will be known until late tomorrow. Probably not over fifty thousand votes were cast. Of these the LaFollette leaders claim a plurality of between fifteen and twenty thousand.

With these figures as a basis J. S. Bass, manager of the Roosevelt campaign, issued a statement saying the returns indicated the republicans were for Roosevelt two to one, but all democrats voted for LaFollette. He would not concede LaFollette's victory, saying Roosevelt would win by a close margin. Leaders at LaFollette headquarters issued a statement which declared LaFollette had defeated Roosevelt by twenty thousand votes.

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